

COUNTY COURT HAD A BUSY MONDAY

Joined Governor in Proclamation for Volunteers August 20-21—Other News

Court met in regular adjourned session Monday with all judges, clerk and sheriff present and the following business has been disposed of:

Upon request from parties interested the clerk of the county court issued in vacation a call for a meeting of the commissioners, overseers and those interested in the building of good public highways, said meeting being called to convene with the county court on Monday morning, August 4, 1913. The general purposes and objects of said meeting was to discuss the feasibility of changing the dates for general road working in Lafayette county to other days than those set apart by the governor, on account of said dates being in conflict with the time for holding the Lafayette County Fair at Higginsville. This cause coming on for discussion and ten of the twelve road districts being represented by its commissioners, and all the matters and facts in the premises being heard, upon motion a vote upon the question by the commissioners aforesaid resulted in five votes for the changing of the dates named by the governor and six votes against said proposition. It is therefore ordered by the court that the proclamation of the governor of the state be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed, and that August 20 and 21 be and the same are by the court designated as days for general road work in Lafayette county, and it is further ordered that the commissioners and overseers of the various road districts in the county be and they are by the court directed to complete their organizations, and all preliminary arrangements for carrying into effect the dictates and wishes of the governor in his said proclamation.

The court ordered the clerk to apportion the various school funds in the treasury as the law directs.

Road districts numbers 45 and 46 are allowed the sum of \$200 for the purpose of grading and improving the public highways in said districts.

In the matter of W. B. Bray et. al. for a change of public road, petition is filed and remonstrance to same is filed by G. G. Kessler, et al and cause is set for hearing Wednesday August 6.

Court ordered that requisition be made on the state auditor for the sum of \$1,035.80, the amount due this county by the state road fund as the law directs.

William Walker is appointed by the court as commissioner of Higginsville special road district to fill vacancy made by the resignation of Herman Fieth.

It was ordered that warrant be drawn in favor of W. A. Scott for the sum of \$240 for painting court house and clerk's office building.

Court ordered that requisition of the Concordia, Alma and Wellington special road districts be certified to the county treasurer for payment.

In the matter of W. B. Bray et. al. petitioners for change of public road in section 20-51-24, said cause coming up for hearing and all matter and things being seen and heard by the court, the same was dismissed at the cost of the petitioners.

John Walker, county highway engineer, was ordered by the court to build bridge on line between sections 30 and 31, township 48, range 27.

The court ordered that the old vault in rear of court house yard be removed, the same being unsightly and unsanitary.

Missouri Crop Report.

Columbia, Mo., Aug. 3, 1913. The following report, showing Missouri crop conditions on August 1, was issued today from the office of T. C. Wilson, secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture.

Crop conditions differ so greatly throughout the state, even in parts of the same county, that it is practically impossible to issue an intelligent report at this time. With only scattering showers or local downpours during July, the great need of at least three-fourths of the state is a general rain. To do the most good, this must come at once. Each day's delay means deterioration. Only 16 per cent of our correspondents report sufficient rainfall during July, and of these one half are in the Northwest or north-central parts of the state. At Columbia the rainfall for July was 3.38 inches, a deficiency of 0.27 inches. Here the highest temperature was 100 on the 29th and the lowest 59 on the 22nd, with 80.1 as the average temperature for the month.

CORN—The condition of corn throughout the state is 70.8; one month ago, 86; one year ago, 84.6. By sections, corn condition shows: Northeast, 70 instead of 88 one month ago; Northwest, 84 now and 92 then; Central, 69 now and 85 then; Southwest 56 now and 82 then; Southeast, 75 now and 82 then. In some of the counties conditions are still such as to indicate a big corn crop, as the following figures, taken from some of the most favored counties, show: Saline, 89; Clinton, 100; Dekalb, 89; Gentry, 88. On the other hand, due to lack of rainfall, or extreme heat, and in a few instances to chinch bugs, we have such reports as these as to condition of corn: Hickory, 41; Cedar, 38; Johnson, 52; St. Clair, 37. Reports from some of the other counties in the same sections are similar, while a few have been much more favored. Even in different neighborhoods the same county conditions sometimes differ as much as 50 per cent. Taking the state as a whole, the hope of a "bumper" yield is gone, but with sufficient rainfall from now on, Missouri may yet harvest a good crop.

WHEAT—The Missouri wheat crop has not only surpassed all early expectations but the story that the thresher tells is one that brings smiles and "simoleons" to the farmer. With estimates showing 63 per cent of the crop threshed, indications are for an average state yield of 17.2 bushels per acre or 1.1 bushels in excess of the preliminary estimate. A number of correspondents report yields of 40 bushels or better. Practically everywhere there are more sacks of wheat than were expected, and freight is generally showing a gain over machine measure. Quality is the best. At this time reports of correspondents indicate a total wheat yield of about 37,000,000 bushels. This is more than 15,000,000 bushels better than the 1912 crop. Estimates show 6 per cent of the ground plowed for new crop.

OATS—Correspondents report 60 per cent of oat crop cut with binders, 30 per cent cut for hay, and 20 per cent pastured. Estimates as to yield per acre of part threshed show: Northeast, 22 bushels; Northwest, 31; Central, 16; Southwest, 23; Southeast, 19. State average, 22 bushels. In the Northwest section nine-tenths of the crop was cut with binder, and here some fields yielded from 50 to 60 bushels. Wherever oats were cut for hay they were saved in excellent shape and will afford the best of feed.

PASTURES—Pastures are

very poor, being brown and bare in many counties, with condition for state at 49. Where dry weather has been most severe a few farmers have commenced to feed milch cows and other stock.

OTHER CROPS—Yield of timothy hay is placed at 0.7 tons per acre; mixed hay, 0.9 tons. Prairie hay may not exceed 0.5 tons per acre. Acreage of mixed hay as compared with last year is 84 per cent; prairie hay estimated at 89 per cent. About one-third of the hay crop is being baled. Condition of apples has fallen to 52. Peaches show a condition of 74, and the commercial crop of Southern Missouri, with harvest just now at its height, is one of the best ever known. Condition of broom-corn is 73; flax, 64; melons, 63; tobacco, 66; cotton, 84; cowpeas, 89. Revised acreage figures on cotton, as compared with last year, show 98 per cent; tobacco, 81; cowpeas, 105.

Sugar Imports Into The United States, Fiscal Year 1913.

More sugar was brought into continental United States in the fiscal year just ended than in any other year in the history of the country, according to the latest figures of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. The quantity of sugar entering from foreign countries and our own islands in the year ended June 30, 1913, was 6½ billion pounds and exceeded by 500 million pounds the figures of the former high-record year, 1912, when the imports from foreign countries and the islands were, in round terms, 6 billion pounds. Of the 6½ billion pounds brought in during 1913, 4 1-3 billion came from Cuba, 1 billion from Hawaii, three-quarters of a billion from Porto Rico, nearly a quarter of a billion from the Philippines, and the remainder chiefly from South America, Java, which has in some years sent us as much as 1 billion pounds of sugar, sent but 13 million pounds in 1913; while the quantity from Europe, chiefly beet sugar, was 182 million pounds, against but 6½ million in 1912, but being materially less than in certain earlier years, the total quantity of beet sugar imported in 1901 having been 908,683,078 pounds, and in 1897, 1,865,567,495 pounds.

In value, however, the year's receipts of sugar fell nearly 30 million dollars below those of last year, despite the fact that the quantity received was 500 million pounds greater. The total value of sugar imported from foreign countries during the fiscal year 1913 was \$104,639,823; and of that coming from Hawaii \$36,607,820, from Porto Rico, \$26,619,158; and from the Philippines, \$4,593,199; the latter, however, being included in the figures of imports from foreign countries. The average value per pound of the sugar imported from foreign countries in the fiscal year 1913 was 2.2 cents, against 2.81 cents in 1912, 2.46 cents in 1911, and 2.6 cent in 1910.

These figures, which show that the sugar imported in 1913 exceeded that of any other year, suggest that the sugar consumption of the United States in 1913 will be larger than ever before and will for the first time, exceed 8 billion pounds. The quantity brought from foreign countries is about 4¾ billion pounds, and from Hawaii and Porto Rico nearly 2 billion, while the domestic production now approximates 2 billion pounds, the figures for 1912 being, of beet sugar about 1,200 million pounds, and of cane sugar foreign countries supply approximately one-half of the sugar consumed in the United States, our own islands about one-fourth, and our own fields about one-fourth. Cuba supplies nine-tenths of that from abroad; Hawaii, about one-half of that from our islands; and beets, nearly two-thirds of that produced at home.

COME TO THE BIG Lafayette County Fair Higginsville, Missouri, August 19, 20, 21, 22

Three big races every day—223 Entries. Two big Harness and Saddle Shows each day. Entries from such stables as Miss Loula Long, Kansas City, Hook and Woods, Paris, and many other noted stables. Don't miss the big Chicken Show, Agricultural Exhibits, and the display of Ladies' work. Hear the concerts of the famous Missouri Ladies Military Band. Something doing every minute of the time.

Look for the Daily Program in this paper next week

J. E. Koppenbrink,
Secretary.

Are You Going To School?

The Fall Term at the Warrensburg State Normal School will begin Tuesday, September 9th. The catalog will be sent on request.

The State has invested \$475,000.00 in this Normal School Plant. The School prepares teachers for all the needs of all the schools.

Every Department is well organized and well equipped. Of the Library Dr. Suzzallo, Columbia University, New York City, said, "This is the best Normal School Library I have ever seen."

The standards of work in this school are high, and the cost to students less than in any other school of same rank. Last year was the best in the existence of the school, but not as good as the next will be. Laws enacted by the last Legislature give the people of Missouri new opportunities in education. Schools will mean more. Teaching as a profession will mean more to Missouri's young men and young women. Crops may fail, and business may fail, but the demand for well prepared school teachers will never fail. Through scholarship and a preparation to do some one thing well is always a sound proposition. That is our proposition.

For the catalog and further information address

W. J. HAWKINS,
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Limes.

Lemons are high as a cat's back. Why not use Limes? Bacteriological tests made at McGill University, Montreal, prove that a tablespoon full of lime juice will kill the typhoid germs in fifteen minutes. For sale at Hinesley's, 20 cents per dozen.

Let Us Launder Your Curtains.

However you may try you can't get them just right. We will wash them very carefully, starch them to hang nicely and dry them perfectly straight and square with the corners and points properly shaped. You'll like our work, and the charge is reasonable. Give your curtains to our driver.

CRAWFORD'S LAUNDRY.
Phone 130.

J. G. Crenshaw returned Wednesday from a three weeks' outing at Rainy Lake, Canada.

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He has employed two of the best men and can give thorough satisfaction. Knows how to handle children.
D. RUEBEL, Prop.

E. B. Campbell went to Kansas City yesterday to spend the day.